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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

COUNTRY East Germany

SUBJECT Research and Development Assignments for 1953
at the Doelan Chemical Plant (VEB)

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1 ACQUIRED

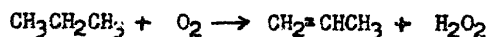
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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

Dr. George Buehler was the responsible official in charge of research at the Chemische Fabrik Doelau, VEB, Graiz-Doelau. Research projects were approved by (fnu) Brand of VVB Anorganisch-chemische Industrie, Radebeul 1, Stalinstrasse 35. The following research projects for 1953 came under the category of "methods investigation," for which the total appropriations were 293,000 DME.

1. Further development work toward the improvement of procedures for the manufacture of aluminum compounds and improvement of their quality, in particular, the manufacture of aluminum gels and sols. The quality of the aluminum compounds, especially hydroxide gels and sols, was subject to the continued and expanding development of their applications. The gels which can frequently be mixed with silica gels or utilized alone for the same purposes were to be used for the extensive development of physical auxiliary materials of particular types. The work was to be coordinated with the VVB der anorganisch-chemischen Industrie and the Staatssekretariat fuer Chemie, Steine und Erden. Appropriation: 120,000 DME.
2. Development of a method to obtain titanium dioxide as a pigment as well as the raw material for the production of metallic titanium from domestic resources, especially red mud (Rotschlamm), Ostsee sand, and the like. Performance of semi-technical research, procedure description and determination of apparatus requirements for plant scale installation. A continuation of a 1952 project, it was to be coordinated with ZAFT and HV Chemie. Appropriation: 83,000 DME.
3. Performance of fundamental work on the non-electrolytic production of hydrogen peroxide, in particular the thermal approach through the oxidation of hydrogen and hydrocarbons or through other chemical transformations. Through existing literature sources, it was found possible to convert propane (or other such hydrocarbons) through suitably controlled oxidation partially into propylene and hydrogen peroxide:



Further, it is known that hydrogen peroxide is formed in the oxyhydrogen flame (Knallgasflamme) and research is to be performed, particularly through strong refrigeration, in order to utilize this fact. Toward the end of

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World War II a method was developed in the I. G. Farben for the production of hydrogen peroxide through the auto-oxidative splitting of quinoxines. This possibility was / also / to be tested. The project was to be coordinated with the VVE der anorganisch-chemischen Industrie and the Staatssekretariat fuer Chemie, Steine und Erden. Appropriations: 90,000 DM.

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